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# Synopsis of Ph.D. Thesis

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| Student Name | :- | Gaikwad Vasant Vishwnath |
| Title of Thesis | :- | Mythical realism in the select novels of Shashi Tharoor and Salman Rushdie : A Critical Study |
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**Mythical realism in the select novels of Shashi Tharoor and Salman Rushdie: A Critical Study**

## A) Novels of Shashi Tharoor and Salman Rushdie:

In this thesis I am presenting comparative study of Mythical Realism in the novels of **Shashi Tharoor and Salman Rushdie.** Shashi Tharoor was born in London to a Malayali family Palakkad Kerala. Shashi Tharoor was the award winning author of eleven books as well as hundreds of articles and reviews in a wide range of publication. His literary works includes four fictions, The Great Indian Novel, The Five Dollar Simile and other stories, Show Business, Roite the Great Indian Novel is a satirical novel.

Sir Ahmed Salman Rushdie was born in 19 July 1947. Is a British Indian Novelist and Essayists. His second novel Midnight's Children (1981). His novels are the Satanic Verses, Midnight's Children, Shalimar, The Clown, Shame, Luka and The Fire of Life, Two Years Eight Months and Twenty Eight Nights, Step across this line, The Golden House, The Mirrors, Last Sigh. The Midnights Children is the second novel of Rushdie in this novel he depict the contemporary conditions through the use of myth.

## B) Aims and Objectives

The thesis has tried to present comparative study of mythical realism in the selected novels of Shashi Tharoor and Salman Rushdie's novel's. The writers have portrayed the present situations with the help of Myths, Legends and Historical Events in their novels.

All the novelists use different kinds of Myths to present situations of their times.

## C) Methodology and Technique Used:

This thesis presents thematic analysis of each novel, commenting on characters and social situations and their implication the researchers will first analyses this primary sources for the themes delineated in them, for the point of view of the social and cultural Milieu in them.

The researcher will then refer to the secondary sources, the book and critical articles as well as reviews appearing in journals.

In this thesis, My Analysis will be based on language and observations. Method might include:

Content analysis: Coding and categorizing themes and Ideas. Narrative analysis: looking at storytelling structures and tropes and interpreting their meaning. Discourse analysis: looking at communication and meaning in relation to their social context.

**D) The Kinds of Conclusions Expected and Their Possible Values:**

Novel is a realistic form of literature, which creates life on the basis of observed reality focusing on the significant social issues, Indirectly Commenting on the characters and social situations. Shashi Tharoor and Salman Rushdie uses different kind of Myths from Mahabharata to criticize the social conditions of the present situations. Friction, through its realistic presentation of life, gives the reader insight into the ills of society, because it presents what glaringly comes to the notice of the writer. Fiction is a kind of mirror reflecting the life of the society its practices and problems. It indirectly Informs, Criticizes and Lays Bare the ills of making people think and act ect.

**E) Hypothesis:**

a) The research presenting thematic analysis of every novel, commenting on characters and social situations of their social situations.
b) It is comparative study of mythical realism in the selected novels of Shashi Tharoor and Salman Rushdie.

## Chapter I

## Introduction:

Myth is a folklore genre consisting of narratives or stories that play a fundamental role in a society, such as fundamental tales or origin myths. The main characters in myths are usually gods, demigods or supernatural humans. Stories of everyday human beings, although often of leaders of some type are usually contained in legends, as opposed to myths.

Myths are often endorsed by rules and priests or priestesses, and are closely linked to religion or spirituality. In fact, many societies group their myths, legends and history together, considering myths, legends to be true accounts of their remote past. In particular, creation of myths takes place in a primordial age when the world had not achieved its later form. Other myths explain how a society's customs, institutions and taboos were established and sanctified.

The study of myth began in ancient history Rival Classes of the Greek myths by Euhemerus, plato and Sallustius were developed by the Neo-Platonist and later revived by Renaissance mythographers. Today, the study of myth continues in a wide variety of academic fields, including folklore studies, philology and psychology. The term mythology may either refer to the study of myths in general, or a body of myths regarding a particular subject.

Since the term myth is widely used to imply that a story is not objectively true, the identification of a narrative as a myth can be highly political: many adherents of religions view their religion's stories as true and therefore object to the stories being characterized as myths. Nevertheless, scholars now routinely speak of Christian mythology, Jewish mythology, Islamic mythology, Hindu mythology and so forth. Traditionally, Western scholarship, with its Judaeo-Christian heritage, has viewed narratives in the Abrahamic religions as being the province of theology rather than mythology, meanwhile, identifying religious stories of colonized culture,

such as stores in Hinduism, as myths enabled western scholars to imply that they were of lower truth Value than the stories of Christianity.

Magic realism, chiefly Latin American narrative strategy that is characterized by the matter of fact inclusion of fantastic or mythical elements into seemingly realistic fiction. Although this strategy is known in the literature of many cultures in many ages, the term magic realism is a relatively recent designation first applied in the 1940 s by Cuban novelist Alejo Carpenter, who recognized this characteristic in much Latin-American Literature.

Magic realism is extensively refers to the style of writing or technique which includes magic as well as supernatural events narrated realistically without any doubt about improbability of the events. It questions the nature of reality and draws attentions to the act of creation by using a new combination of fact and fancy.

In this thesis, I am presenting how mythical realism has many central ideas like 'Significance of magic and myth' critique of rationality and progress, doubting about realty, exploration of identity: along with some exceptional presentation styles.

**Chapter II**

## Mythical Realism in the Select Novels of Shashi Tharoor and Salman Rushdie:

Indian literature refers to the literature produced on the Indian subcontinent 1947 and in the republic of India. The earliest works of Indian literature were only transmitted Vedic and Sanskrit literature comprises. The spoken or Sung literature of the Vedas from the early to mid second to mid first millennium BCE. Sanskrit literature begins with the oral literature of Rig Veda a collection of sacred Hemans, Yejur Veda is the Veda of Prose, Sama Veda is the Veda of melody and chants, Ather veda is the collection of Seven Hundred and Thirty Hymens with about thousand Mantras. Sanskrit epics Ramayana and Mahabharata appeared towards the end of the first millennium before Common Era.

Shashi Tharoor, Was a Indian politician and a former diplomat. In his The Great Indian Novel (1989) follows a story telling through in a satirical mod as in the Mahabharata drawing his ideas by going back and the forth in time. Tharoor's Fictions are The Five Dollar Simile's and other stories (1990). It deals the Indian politician; Show Business (1992) was a post modern satirical riot (2001) was a journal style narration.

Sir Ahmed Rushdie is an Indian British novelist and Essayist much of his early fiction is set at list partly on the Indian Subcontinent. His style is often classified as a magical realism and mythical history and migrations between the Eastern and Western World.

Midnight Children is the famous novel of Rushdie. It is an epic Spans Six Decades and almost 3 generation's of India's Pre and postcolonial 20$^{th}$ century. Rushdie use the Epic in mythic form.

**Chapter III**

## Mythical Realism in the Novels of Shashi Tharoor:

Shashi Tharoor the Great Indian Novels attempt to present the great Indian epic poem, The Mahabharata. The novels fascicinats with allegorical aspects of merging the contemporary Indian history with the realities. Myth is employed deliberately to be an interpretive strategy and narrative strategy which excites the reader joy of discovering the hidden meaning. In spite of fusion myth and reality the message is clear.

Tharoor portrays the Political, Historical of the post colonial era being enacted by the mythical characters. The horrendous experiences of the country during the darkest period in the history of free India helped the memory of the battle of Kurukshetra giving birth to the reality can only be understood in relation to the myths and legends of Indian traditional history. The narrator uses the narrative technique also stresses on the obscurity of interpretation the ancient epic the Mahabharata become modern novels in the hands of Tharoor.

Ved vyas says to his mother that he had rush to the secure of the childless Ambika and Ambalika. Tharoor used of Draupadi as a metaphor of democracy is yet another remarkable of mythical characters by Tharoors. Draupadi stands for a secular democracy, the many Religions and the religious freedom in India being represented by the many hands she has accepted. Draupadi said that he prayed to Shiva to Jehovah. To the virgin mother of his adoptive parents to the Allah of the Muslims and arch bishop of Canterbury. Polyandry thus became a convenient symbol of secularism.

Tharoor's protest the subjecting of entire Indian values system to mockery at the hands of Westernized Indian intellectual in conference rooms. The appearance of the archetypal characters and events can be seen in the novels. It might have been Tharoor as well as ved vyas who exposes the iatrical of great epic with its modern relevance to the 20$^{th}$ century.

The work commemorates the 50$^{th}$ anniversary of Indian's independence and provide analysis of both India's past and future Tharoor felt that a book was needed that explored what independence really mean for India.

Tharoor's themes include India's rich heritage India's contribution to the Western world and the reaching rule of the past and present day problems. He explorers of these themes through a variety of issues such as affirmative actions, the Caste System, Governmental Corruption and the Strength Of Indian Democracy.

Tharoors observations about India are extremely optimistic Tharoor provides this assessment. "India has tremendous Straights, Energy And Dynamism Skills and Great will to work and achieve and astonishing capacity to save and invest perhaps, Above all the freedom to express our views.

Concerning his novel show business Tharoor writes that he was looking for a new creative metaphor to explore aspect of the Indian condition. He considers film to be the primary vehicles for the transmission of the fictional explain experience to the majority of Indians and thus particularly useful for such exploration. The novel explores the Bombay movie industry Tharoor explains about the culture of this industry as contemporary myths invented by popular Hindi cinema he uses these myths to portray is perspective of the diversity contained within India. The Bombay movie industry thus becomes the contest for the prospective.

**Chapter IV**

## Mythical Realism in the novels of Salman Rushdie:

Midnight children are the second novel of Rushdie. The mythical past and the democratic norms collide with each other leading a touch of great tension in the novel. The metaphorical vain makes explicit the moral and ethical stand preferred by the novelist. There are allusions from the Epic Mahabharata as well as most important on is that of Lord Brahma. He uses the myth of Brahma in connection with the conference of Midnight Children in Salem Senate's mind, which she turns as the web of Brahma. Salem is prompted to query. This serves as a clue to the improbable world created by the narrator turn protagonist.

Rushdie used epic in mythic form Rushdie's use of this form ironically becomes strategy of libration. This also becomes comic one. This is because of tragedy it makes his two painful to be otherwise expressed.

The myth of Shakti is major one in the novel of Rushdie uses it as a symbol and as well as a metaphor to absolute perfection.

The myth of Shiva operates as an extended metaphor in the novel. Shiva's character is depicted on the lines of lord Shiva in its reminiscences as myth. But he is a prenatal young soldier in his submergence. Shiva is also the greatest of all dances going in sacred name of Nataraja in the Hindu belief lord Shiva is the symbol of the sacred act of presentation. He is reinterpreted in the different way to comment upon the stray sexual act of Shiva of Midnight Children.

**Chapter V**

## Conclusions:

Shashi Tharoor six to highlight the ancient principles of Dharma as preached and propagated by the original text of Mahabharata which is considered to be the fifth Veda and occupies a monumental place in Vedic studies. Tharoor's irreligion was not the issue, every religion flourishes in India. Tharoor are gives a case for restoring Dharma to its place in Indian public life. The meaning of Dharma which according to Hindu means only faith or religion but in Sanskrit the world has a pre-eminently secular meaning of social ethics covering law abiding conduct Mahabharata is household word in India.

Tharoor is deeply engaged in universal problems and he is worried about the density of man. Tharoor performs the greater task in his novel. The Great Indian Novel the experience in

the context of contemporary socio political conditions exploiting the mythical patterns present in ethics like Mahabharata. Tharoor thus provides the subjective frameworks for representing the variegated complex cultural and political environment of Indian society.

Rushdie makes use of myth of Shiva to explain away the moral turpitude reaching the maniac novels in the higher clones of society blinded by their echelons of society blinded by their opulence. the character of Shiva represents this class of degenerate add values in certain aspect of social life Shiva of Midnight Children is totally different from mythical Shiva. The metaphysical obstructions of his metaphorical image are exposed to the core meaning the character earthy.

**List of critical works refer to Mythical Realism in the Novels of Shashi Throop and Salman Rushdie:**


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Signatures of the Ph.D. Student

Signature and stamp of the guide